

LOS

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own possessions. *Watson's Architecture.*

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*
2. Seignior; domain.

How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them? *Spenser on Ireland.*

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.
I assure your *lordship*,
The extreme horror of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE, *n. f.* [from *lozan*, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not to joun with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war.
Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toils, and turbulent!
For understanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now
To sensual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The subtle fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milt.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

LORE, [*lozan*, Saxon.] Loft; destroyed.

LOREL, *n. f.* [from *lozan*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel.

Obivete.
Siker thou speak't like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to decem so:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

To LORICATE, *v. a.* To plate over.
Nature hath *loricated*, or plaitered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Roy.*

LO'RMER, *n. f.* [*lozmier*, French.] Bridlecutter.

LO'RIOT, *n. f.* A kind of bird.

LORN, pret. pass. of *lozan*, Saxon.] Forsaken; left.

Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,
Through light middeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE, *v. a.* [*lozan*, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win.

The lightn'd couriers ran;
They rust'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.
He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and instead thereof,
ever after used a hand of iron. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer deprivation of.
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority;
but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclesi. x. 21.*

If salt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be salted?
Matt. v. 13.

4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.

They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost.* *Dryden.*

We should never quite *lose* sight of the country, though
we are sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it.
Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.

5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or
had again.

But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed
For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;
Judge and assert my rights, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame,
they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be re-
proached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.

I will go *lose* myself,
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and
hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated
and confused variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the
ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are so many distinct
ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap,
wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with
so much passion. *Temple.*

LOT

8. To kill; to destroy.

9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too
often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match
for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many more men
are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to
Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE, *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discount'nanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE, *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an in-
herent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable*
by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SER, *n. f.* [from *lozan*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry
worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *losers* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be
gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *loser* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

His bair breast.
And *losers* lifted high, where I did look,
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Habberd's Tale.*

Be not with work of *losers* wit defamed,
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Habberd's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose losses by *losers* doth few
More here then is needful to tell. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

A grois hag!
And, *loser*, thou art worthy to be dam'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER, *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing;
one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his pos-
session or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *loser* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shakespeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent
in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be
vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that an-
swers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor's holy Living.*

Losers and malcontents, whose portion and inheritance is
a freedom to speak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been car-
ried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by
that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS, *n. f.* [from *lose*.]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and
detrimment for the good of others. *Hooker, b. v.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that be-
gat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss.* *Ecclesi.*

The statement of price of any of the landholder's com-
modities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss.* *Locke.*

2. Miss.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord. *Shakespeare.*

—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms,
The numbers lost and clear. *Pope.*

3. Deprivation.

Her fellow ships from far her *loss* decry'd;
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with
the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with
the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but
philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it
exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close
with. *Baker's Repl. on Learning.*

6. Useless application.

It would be *loss* of time to explain any further our superiori-
ty to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LOST, *participial adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,
In seventeen days appear'd your vapours *lost.* *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOST, *n. f.* [*blaut*, Gothic; *plor*, Saxon; *lost*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lost*;
Disguise me not, although I be not fair, *Who*

LOV

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney, b. i.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not,
we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the
Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*

Their tasks in equal portions the divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would
not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.

Notes on the Odyssey.

3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks.

My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakespeare.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by *lot*: as
what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay *lot* and *lot*.

LOTE, *tree or natle tree.* *n. f.* [*Lotus*.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle; the
flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose,
containing many short flamina in the bosom: the fruit, which
is a roundish berry, grows single in the bosom of its leaves.

The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was
to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used
to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for
hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for
its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS, *n. f.* [*Lotus*.] See LOTUS.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LO'TION, *n. f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous li-
quids, used to wash any part with; from *lavo*, to wash.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of helle-
bore macerated in two cytyls of water. *Arrius Montanus on Celsus.*

LO'TTERY, *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance;
a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which
lots are drawn for prizes.

Let light-lighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold,
silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you
shall rightly *lose*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and
the best commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work.

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and unconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LO'VE, *n. f.* [*lovisium*, Latin.]

The lobes of the *loave* leaves are cut about their borders
like those of parsley; the flower consists, for the most part,
of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; each of
these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed
seeds, which on one side have a leafy border. This plant is
often used in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD, *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

Contenting on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Philomelides confest'd,
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. *Pope.*

The numbers lost and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house.
Prev. vii. 11.

LO'UDLY, *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presby-
terian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS, *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehe-
mence or fierceness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved
according to precedence, and the proportions of the provoca-
tion: it would not have fallen out into complaint or *loud-*
ness. *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE, *v. a.* [*lovan*, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to
the other.

LOV

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service;
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passions; and all made of wilfulness;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience;
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wife. *Cowley.*

The jealous man withes himself a kind of deity to the per-
son he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her
thoughts. *Addison's Spectator, N. 170.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew;
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me;
And much above myself I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will
love him, and will manifest myself to him. *John xiv. 21.*

4. To be pleased with.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that
salmons and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the
stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 703.*

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* his worthless rhimes. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut. vi. 5.*

LOVE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser's Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

My tales of love were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakespeare.*

What! have I *loved* love letters in the holiday-time of
my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher talk in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love.* *Shakespeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-daring eyes, or tresses like the morn. *Milton.*

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, ending ring life. *Milton's Agon.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than
nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y'are in my pow'r by making *love.* *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And these *love*-daring eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

Death grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st,
And kiss me as thy wife; misery's *love*,
O come to me! *Shakespeare's King John.*

What *love*, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakespeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with
the prince. *Dan. i. 9.*

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of
love. *Phil. i. 17.*

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye
have *love* one to another. *Rom. xiii. 35.*

Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Ledean stars, so fam'd for *love*;
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.

Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me;
My lady is bespoken. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I to your assistance do make *love*,
Making the business from the common eye. *Shakespeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing
of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the
belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of
human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever, was so fully represents the goodness
of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most
powerful argument to the love of God. *Tideson's Sermons.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of